ഇനി റെജ്ജിസ്ട്രേഷൻറെ ഒറക്കായ്യം മാത്രമേ നോക്കേണ്ടതുള്ളു. അവിടെ സ്ഥലം ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. വളരെ എളുപ്പത്തിൽ—ഡി. ർ മണിക്രോനികം—കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തെ സർവ്വഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടുകളിലുമുള്ള ഫയലുകളും ഓർഡർ ആക്കാം. പിന്നെ അഞ്ചൽ സ്റ്റാമ്പിനുള്ള ചിലവും വളരെ കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കും. ഇതൊന്നും തീരെ നിസ്സാരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയല്ല. എൻറെ സ്വഭാവത്തിൽ വല്ല ഭ്രാന്തും ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനിതിവുമല്ല. ഇതു വളരെ ഗൌരവമായിട്ട് ആലോചിയ്ക്കേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഹെഡ്സ് അഫ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രം ഹജൂരിൽ നിന്നും ഇത്രത്തോളം സ്റ്റാമ്പു ചിലവാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല.

പിന്നെ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ട് തുടങ്ങണിത്തുറയിലാകയാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻറെ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി എറണാകുളത്തു താമസിയ്ക്കുണ്ട എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ലെന്നേയുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ ദിവാൻജി ഒരു മാസത്തിൽ കുറഞ്ഞതു് രൊക്കയെങ്കിലും തുടിവപേരൂരിൽ വന്നു താമസിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു വിരോധമുണ്ടായിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതാനാനും. അതിരിയ്ക്കട്ടെ ഞാൻ ഒരു പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഓരോന്നായിട്ട് കാലക്രമത്തിൽ എല്ലാം തുടിവപേരൂർക്കുതന്നെ പോകും. എന്നാൽ അതിരിയ്ക്കട്ടെ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ ചണംചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ചെയ്യട്ടെ എന്നു മാത്രമേ എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളു.

ഇപ്പോൾ ഇതു തുടിവപേരൂർക്കു മാറുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശമില്ല; കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശമില്ല; ഇതിൽ തന്നെ ഇരിയ്ക്കണം. അടുത്തകാലത്തും ഇതിൽതന്നെയിരിയ്ക്കണം. അങ്ങനെ ഉദ്ദേശമുള്ള കാലത്തു് ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗൌരവമായി ആലോചിയ്ക്കാമെന്നാണ് മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻറെ അഷ്വറൻസ് ആണെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ പിൻവലിയ്ക്കുവാൻ അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Resolution was, with leave, withdrawn.

As the following resolution was not moved it was considered withdrawn.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—*This Council recommends to the Government that the whole quantity of arrack required for sale in the State be manufactured from cocoanut toddy.*

Medical certificates from Ayurvedic Physicians.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—The resolution standing in my name runs thus:—"*This Council recommends to the Government that the rule allowing Government Servants to produce medical certificate from Ayurvedic physicians of repute be extended to the case of gazetted officers also.*"

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Sir, I do not think any speech is necessary to commend this resolution for the acceptance of this House. Facts are very clearly stated here. The only prayer is that what is taking place every day in the case of lower grade officers may be allowed to be done in the case of the higher grade officers also. I would simply add that there are in this State, though it is a very small one, a very large number of very eminent Ayurvedic physicians and in order that an officer may be entitled for leave, however big that officer may be, it is enough if he produces a medical certificate from an Ayurvedic physician of repute. The rule as it stands now is quite meaningless. Therefore it is that I have tabled this resolution and I commend it to the acceptance of this House.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നു് ആയുർവ്വേദ ആശുപത്രിയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി വളരെ പണം ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവയുടെ സ്ഥിതിയെ കൂടുതലായി ഉയർത്തികൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറുശ്രമിയ്ക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെയിരിയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യന്മാരും, സിവിൽ സർജ്ജന്മാരും രണ്ടും രണ്ടാണെന്നു ഗവമ്മെൻറു കരുതിവരുന്നതിൻെറ ന്യായമെന്താണെന്നു എനിയ്ക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഈ റസലൂഷൻപ്രകാരം ഒരു വാദമാണു് ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും വരിക. എല്ലാ നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരുടേയും അടുക്കൽ മെഡിയ്ക്കൽ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറു വാങ്ങാം, അവരൊക്കെ റിക്രൂട്ടു് ആണെന്നു പറയും. അതൊന്നും വേണ്ട. ഗവമ്മെൻറു് നോട്ടിഫൈ ചെയ്യാൽ മതി. യോഗ്യനാണെന്നു ഗവമ്മെൻറു സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ പക്കൽനിന്നും സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറുവാങ്ങിച്ചാൽ മതി; എന്നു വരുമ്പോൾ തൈക്കാട്ടു മൂസ്സു് വൈദ്യത്തിൽ യോഗ്യനോ അയോഗ്യനോ എന്നു് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ എന്നാണു് ഗവമ്മെൻറു പറയുന്നതു്. സെൻട്രൽ ആയുർവ്വേദിക്കു് ആശുപത്രിയിൽ വിസിറു ചെയ്യുവാനും, അദ്ദേഹത്തെകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു സ്കീം തയ്യാറാക്കിക്കുവാനുമായി ഗവമ്മെൻറു് വളരെ പണം കളയുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നിട്ടും അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറു് കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തെയ്ക്കു വിലയില്ലെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്? ആ നില ഇപ്പോൾ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിൻെറ സംഗതി ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ പറയാം.

ഒരു കുട്ടിയെ ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സർജ്ജൻ ചികിത്സിച്ചു് രോഗമാറാത്തതിനാൽ തൈക്കാട്ടു മൂസ്സിൻെറ അടുക്കൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയി ചികിത്സിച്ചു. ഏകദേശം ഒരു മാസം ചികിത്സിച്ചപ്പോൾ കുട്ടിയ്ക്കു് സുഖക്കേടു ഭേദമായി. ആ അവസരം നോക്കി വാക്സിനേറർമാർ വാക്സിനേറു ചെയ്യുവാനായി വന്നു. സുഖക്കേടു നല്ല ഭേദമാകാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് കുട്ടിയ്ക്കു കിടന്നിടത്തുനിന്നും ഓടാൻ തരമില്ലല്ലോ. ഈ കുട്ടിയെ വാക്സിനേറു് ചെയ്യാൽ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

കൂട്ടി മരിച്ചുപോകുമെന്നു് മൂസ്സു പറയുകയും, സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ് നൽകാമെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കയുംചെയ്തു. അപ്പോൾ ആ സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ് സ്വീകരിക്കയില്ലെന്നും വേറെ ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് സർജ്ജൻറെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ് കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ സ്വീകരിയ്ക്കാമെന്നുമാണു് അവർ മറുവടി പറഞ്ഞതു്.

ഇതിലധികം ഒരു അപമാനം ഈ കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തേക്കു വരുവാൻ എന്താണുള്ളതു്? അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻറെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റിനു വിലയില്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ എന്തിനു് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇങ്ങിനെ പണം കളയുന്നു? നമ്മുടെ തെയ്ക്കാട്ടു മൂസ്സു് അവർകളുടെ, പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ഗവൺമെൻറ് യോഗ്യനാണെന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചുവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാളുടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റിനു വിലയില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ തീച്ചയായും ഇനിമേൽ ആയുർവ്വേദ ഡിഗ്രിപാട്ടമെണ്ടിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഒരു പൈപോലും കളയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു വിലയുണ്ടെന്നും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു വിലയില്ലെന്നും പറയുന്നതു തെറ്റാണു്. ഡിഗ്രി വെച്ചുനോക്കീട്ടു് ഇന്നയിന്ന വൈദ്യന്മാർ സർട്ടിഫൈ ചെയ്താൽ സ്വീകരിയ്ക്കും; അല്ലാത്തതു സ്വീകരിയ്ക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു് ഗവൺമെൻറു നോട്ടിഫൈ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടു് വെറും ഇൻസൽട്ടു് ആണു്; മാത്രമല്ല കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തോടുള്ള ഇൻസൽട്ടാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ ബലമായി ചിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, Non-Gazetted Officers are allowed to produce certificates from their own medical advicers, but in the case of the Gazetted officers the restriction is imposed that the Chief Medical Officer should countersign such medical certificates. These certificates are produced to claim sick leave. When officers claim sick leave and when those officers are highly salaried ones it is necessary that there should be a check to see that they get the leave only if they are really in need of it. That I should think is the real reason why the Chief Medical Officer also should countersign the certificates. Honest opinions between different doctors may differ. But in the interests of the Government it is necessary that their experts should certify that the officer who wants the certificate really deserves it. That is why this restriction is added. It is very salutary. It cannot work any hardship on the officers and we have not received any complaints till now. If the applicant really deserves the leave applied for, the Chief Medical Officer will readily countersign the certificate.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Does he charge any fees for this?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—All Government servants are entitled to free medical attendance.

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Dr. A. R. Menon.—The question is, does the officer examining him charge any fee for such examination?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No, such fee is charged for countersigning the certificates. The Chief medical Officer will examine the patient and countersign it.

Such certificates are called for not only in the case of sick leave, but when an officer is made permanent. On those occasions also a medical certificate from any doctor will not do. The Chief Medical Officer should countersign it. Even if the patient is examined by the Assistant Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon, the Chief Medical Officer should countersign the certificate. Such restriction in Government rules are absolutely necessary, and we cannot have Ayurvedic physicians to issue certificates of this kind. However glorious the Ayurvedic treatment is —I myself can personally acknowledge its merits whole heartedly—it is well-known that it has not got a systematic code by which its exponents can certify on the results of a diagnosis of any particular patient.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.— Question.

Rama Varmha Tampuran—It is absolutely so. It has got its own merits and demerits, It is a system which is 2,000 years old. I do not say that the Allopathic system is perfect in every way, but it has got its special merits and so long as we are in the 20th Century working along organised systematic lines of procedure we should adopt a system in this as well as in all other matters. We cannot give up a system and a method in matters like this. In the interests of Government revenue, in the interests of Government discipline, it is absolutely necessary that in the case of Gazetted officers the Chief Medical Officer should countersign the medical certificate. It has not worked hardship on any single officer and we have also not received any complaints from them.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—It is not due to any hardship.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The position taken up by the Government is that all the certificates issued by any medical man is countersigned by the Medical Officer.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Provided he is a Gazetted Officer.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Gazetted officers means persons drawing above Rs. 50. Is that so?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No. Above Rs. 200.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Countersigning does not mean that the Chief Medical Officer examines the patient. He simply countersigns the certificate.

Rama Varmha Tampuran—He countersigns only after satisfying himself of the condition of the patient stated in the

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certificate. Generally speaking it is only the Government doctor's certificate that is countersigned by him.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—We do not want any favour from you. Who gave you the authority to say that the private doctor's certificate is not as valid as that of a Government doctor? Government should be guided by a sense of reason in all these matters. Is it a reasonable proposition that the certificate of a Government doctor carries more weight with you than that of a private doctor?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There are eminent Lawyers everywhere. But all the same the Government have a Government Advocate and they are guided by his opinion. That does not show that the opinion of all the other lawyers is wrong. Government to function as a body should have certain acknowledged Heads of Departments but that does not mean that all the others in the feld are wrong.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The analogy is wrong. This is not a question of law. It is a question whether a person is competent to certify a case, whether the person has got the requisite honesty. You are penalising the private doctors by saying that that person is either incompetent or he is dishonest. That is the only two alternatives. If it is essential that such protection should be taken against persons drawing Rs. 200 and above is it not also essential that the same case should apply to the person below that grade? Is it that the officers below Rs. 200 are more honest than the officers above them? Otherwise you must make it applicable to all cases. This position is very peculiar. Or you must say that unless you will take the certificates of people who are competent to issue such certificates, leave will not be granted. The moment a person becomes a Government servant he becomes competent. How is that? What is your objection in accepting the certificates from those who are in a position to give such certificates? Do you mean to say that the man who receives the Government salary alone is able to diagonise a disease? Or is it that honesty is the private property of the Government servants? The position is untenable. If an Ayurvedic doctor can diagonise a disease of a person drawing below Rs 200, I fail to see how a man drawing above that sum cannot be examined by him.

I have never come across a place as this Cochin State where private practitioners have been put to greater difficulty. Every method known has been done and every method is twisted and twisted in spite of being a boon it becomes a course. In this way every method has been used to ruin them and to do them injury. I know Sir, of many cases where Government servants have been put to great trouble. We cannot help it because our certificate

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are not valuable in your eyes. Therefore either you must make it clear that we are incompetent to issue certificates or you must modify the rule to enable persons in whom Government may place confidence to issue certificates. That is the only thing. The present practice gives a lot of trouble and it is offering an affront to the medical profession as a class.

Mr. P. V. Subramania Ayyar.—There seems to be a misunderstanding that non-government doctors' certificates will not be accepted by the Chief Medical Officer. The rule is that the certificates might be issued by the medical attendants whether the medical attendant be an allopathic physician or Ayurvedic physician or Government doctor. Usually the Chief Medical Officer countersigns them on the basis of the information given in the certificates themselves.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—without even examining them.

Mr. P. V. Subramania Ayyar.—Sometimes. If the diagnosis found in the certificate is correct that the disease would require so many months to be cured and if there is clear proof that the candidate for whom the certificate was granted by the medical man was really sick why not the certificate is countersigned. Then again so long as the certificates issued by the medical attendant would be accepted by the Government, I do not think there is any hardship in the case of Government servants. The only question for consideration is in respect of the countersignature by the Chief Medical Officer in the case of Government servants drawing a salary of Rs. 200 and above. Here again, it is a matter of grave importance to the Government that the grant of leave—such grant of leave being very rare—should be made only if there is any real necessity for it, because the grant of leave would involve such large leave allowances. It is therefore very desirable that the certificates of Gazetted Government servants are made only with due care. It is by way of safeguard that the rule has been laid down that the Chief Medical Officer should countersign those certificates issued by private practitioners, Allopathic or Ayurvedic or Government doctors.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, in all cases where certificates are to be issued for entertainment in Government service, it is customary for the Heads of departments and offices to direct their subordinates to the Assistant surgeons in charge of the hospitals nearest to the applicant, where, the certificates are granted without any fee. These certificates are, as a matter of administrative routine, sent to the Chief Medical Officer for counter-signature and he countersigns them and forwards them to the particular head of department or head of office.

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When it comes to the question of sick leave, the head of the office or the department in most instances does not always ask for medical certificate unless he has got some doubt. In such instances, the head of office or head of the department directs the subordinate to appear before the nearest Medical Officer who examines the persons and forwards the certificates to the Chief Medical Officer. In these also no fee is charged. But there are certain instances where officers produce certificates from private practitioners and in such cases these certificates are also forwarded to the heads of offices who in turn send them to the Chief Medical officer and when these certificates are granted by the qualified medical man they are invariably countersigned by the Chief Medical Officer. Thus the so-called disability or inconvenience does not really exist. There has been no instance where a qualified man's certificate has been refused countersignature unless there has been any special reason where the head of the department suspects such thing, the subordinate is asked to report himself before the Chief Medical Officer. This is the real position.

As regards the certificate granted by Ayurvedic physicians, it is not the practice to forward them to the Chief Medical Officer for countersignature as he will not be in a position to countersign it. No fee is charged by Government officers for the grant of such certificates to government servants.

Mr. P. Kesavan Nambudiri.—I also support the resolution. In doing so I do not want that Government should recognise all certificates issued by all ayurvedic physicians. But at the same time the Government has recognised the efficiency of ayurvedic treatment in this State and they are spending yearly thousands of rupees in this department. If a person is undergoing ayurvedic treatment it will be meaningless to ask him to get a certificate from an allopathic doctor. For instance Mr. Thekkat Moosad is considered as one of the best ayurvedic physicians and he is also an honorary visitor in the Central Ayurvedic Hospital. Suppose a man is undergoing treatment under him, what is the meaning in asking him to get a certificate from an assistant surgeon. It would be meaningless. What the resolution really seeks to achieve is that certificates issued by ayurvedic physicians of repute should be recognised. Therefore I do not understand the difficulty of the Government in accepting the resolution.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, it has been said that certificates issued by assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons are forwarded to the C. M. O. who believes in the bona fides of them and counter-signs. It may be a Tahsildar who might have applied for a certificate drawing a pay of Rs. 200 and the pay of

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the assistant surgeon or sub-assistant surgeon who issues the certificate may be Rs. 50 to 75. If the Tahsildar takes a certificate from a private practitioner and forwards it to the head of the revenue department he would not accept it. But a certificate issued by the sub-assistant surgeon is countersigned by the Chief Medical Officer because he has full confidence in his assistant. This is a position which is regretable and irreconcilable. Therefore some change is absolutely necessary. Either all the certificates should be signed by the C. M. O. or certificates taken by officers who have a status in the official line should be considered as true.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Hearing the arguments on other side, I regret very much that I have to support the Government in this matter. The practice existing now is a wholesome practice and need not be changed. If ayurvedic physicians are allowed to issue certificates to gazetted officers who are drawing a salary of Rs. 200 and above and who while considerable influence in society, it would be the easiest thing for them. I can perfectly understand the validity of certificates issued by Vydya Rathnam Moosad and my friend sitting in front of me; but such persons are extremely rare. As far as I know of Cochin I can only mention these two names. But everywhere we find ayurvedic physicians in the State, it will be for the Government to differentiate between them. But the difficulty is there is no fixed standard to be followed by the ayurvedic profession. An ayurvedic physician may be well known in a certain village or in one or two villages, but the Government may not know him at all. There are no specific standards, examinations or qualifications for these people so that I think it will be dangerous to allow officers weilding some position in the State and drawing Rs. 200 and above to be allowed to be given or other privileges on certificates issued by these people. I do not mean to cast any aspersion on that system of treatment. The great difficulty is that Government have no standard by which to accept their certificates. So that as long as there is no standard by which they could be judged I think the position taken up by the Government is perfectly understandable. The practising of countersigning is a very wholesome practice. It acts as a check on the officers issuing certificates. Though it is done as a matter of routine, if it so pleases him he can as well make an investigation if ever he has reasons to suspect. It is only to keep the C. M. O. informed that the certificates are sent to him for countersignature. It is a salutary provision which serves also as a check. The Government was saying that the C. M. O. countersigns certificates obtained from private medical practitioners. I think knowing by experience the methods by which certificates

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go from various parts of the country, strictest possible regard must be enforced in these matters. Therefore I think Government will be justifying in insisting such standards, in medical certificates. Those of us who are vakils know how easily these certificates are obtained. So I respectfully beg to submit that the position taken up by the Government is perfectly justifiable.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, in commending this resolution for the acceptance of this House I never thought that it would evoke such a protest from the Government and also from a portion of the non-official section of this House. It has been stated by the Government that the system now followed is not working any hardship on anybody. But the Hon'ble Member for Cheruvinthy has pointed out specific instances of hardship in the case of even gazetted officers to get the countersignature of the Chief Medical Officer. The rule regarding the medical certificate is given here. It reads thus: "Application for leave or extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate must in the case of an officer in the superior service, be accompanied by a certificate from the applicant's medical attendant. The certificate should distinctly state the nature of the illness, its symptoms, causes and duration and the period of absence from duty considered to be absolutely necessary for the restoration of the applicant's health. It should be countersigned by the Chief Medical Officer. In the case of a non-gazetted officer, however, subject to any order on the subject issued by the Diwan, the head of the office, may, at his discretion, accept a certificate from the applicant's medical attendant without such countersignature. When, however, medical examination is required to be made by a Government Doctor such requisitions should be made in Form No. A by the head of the office. "There is also a note to this rule, it runs thus." The Chief Medical Officer may, at his discretion, require the applicant to appear before him, before counter signing the certificate, unless it appears from the certificate of his medical attendant that he is too ill to bear the journey, in which case, the Chief Medical Officer may, after a careful investigation of the case, either countersign the certificate or refuse to do so as he thinks fit. "There is also another note." The certificate should be submitted for counter signature with the cognizance of the head of the applicant's office. "These are the rules regarding the grant of certificates. It has been stated by the Hon'ble the Secretary to the Diwan that it is not safe to rely on the certificate of Ayurvedic physicians regarding grant of leave to gazetted officers. Here the rule lays down what are the things to be pointed out in the certificate. They are the

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nature of the illness, the symptoms, causes and duration. Will it ever be stated by the Government that there are not in the State Ayurvedic physicians who could give a certificate embodying these things. It is idle for the Cochin Government to say that Ayurvedic treatment is such a bad thing that Ayurvedic physicians are not in a position to give a certificate embodying these things. But the Government has committed itself to the contrary position. We have now ventured upon an Ayurvedic hospital not because it is a bad system but because it is a good system. Government have appointed honorary physicians and honorary visitors. It is not for sight seeing that they are asked to go there. They are to diagonise the disease and generally to guide the institution. They are competent to do such things. For such a Government it is idle to say that allopathic treatment is something better. It is too late in the day for the Government to say that. It has been stated that for higher officers it will not be sufficient to have a medical certificate from the Ayurvedic Physicians in preference to a certificate from a member of the profession practising allopathic system. Though he did not exactly say that it amounted to that. A stigma is attached to such a certificate. Instances have been pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Palayannur—flagrant instances of doing something which the Government ought not to have done. It was stated that a certificate from that reputed Honorary visitor to the Ayurvedic Hospital was refused. A decent amount is paid to him by the Government. Is he not in a position to issue a certificate. Is he not in a position to say that a child should not be vaccinated on the ground of illness. The Hon'ble Member for Palliviruthi was saying that the whole depends upon the position of the Ayurvedic physician. When a person is appointed as an honorary visitor of the Hospital is he not in a position to issue a certificate. Can we not point out many others who are equally eminent in the line. I have stated in the resolution itself that 'Ayurvedic physicians of repute' may be allowed to issue certificates and such certificates may be accepted. If the Government thinks that the wording is not happy they could make the necessary changes in accepting the resolution by introducing the names of Ayurvedic physicians who are declared competent by the Government to issue such certificate, consideration being certainly had to their eminence in their profession. Therefore I repeat that the present attitude of the Government really places a stigma on Ayurvedic physicians. I have tabled this resolution to bring this fact before the Government and I will now leave the matter to the serious consideration of the Government without pressing it to a division for

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the present. I request the House that I may be allowed to withdraw the resolution.

Resolution was, with leave, withdrawn.

Government Servants with 20 years of Service— Dispensing with service.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—Sir, the resolution runs thus.—

"*This Council recommends to the Government to dispense with the services of those Government servants, who have put twenty years of service or more to give room for at least a small portion of the educated unemployed young men in our State.*."

ഇതിൽ ചിരിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങളൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു തീച്ചയാണു്. ഇതിനു വലിയൊരു പ്രസംഗംതന്നെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം മുഴുവൻ ഏതാണ്ടു് ഈ റസല്യൂഷൻ വായിച്ചാൽ അറിയാം. ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഒരാൾ കയറിയിരുന്നാൽ പിന്നെ ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ അതിനകത്തുതന്നെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ട സ്വപ്നം കണ്ടുകൂട്ടിക്കും. എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും അതിൽ നിന്നു പുറത്തു ചാടിയാൽ പിന്നേയും അകത്തേക്കു കയറുവാനുള്ള തരം നോക്കും.

അട്ട എന്നൊരു ജാതിയുണ്ടു്. അതിന്റെ ഒരു തലപിടിച്ചു മാറിയാൽ മറെറതുകൊണ്ടു പിടിയ്ക്കും. അതുപോലെ—

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കുഞ്ഞിരാമമേനോൻ.—ചോരകുടിക്കുമോ

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—കൊച്ചീ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ചോരകുടിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നോ? അതു പറയുന്നില്ലെന്നേയുള്ളു. അകത്തു കടന്നു പോകുന്നതല്ലാതെ പുറത്തേയ്ക്കു പോകുന്നതു കാണുന്നില്ല. എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും ഒരുദ്യോഗം ഒഴിവുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അകത്തുള്ളവർ പിന്നെയും കടന്നുപോകുന്നതല്ലാതെ പുറത്തുള്ളവർ അകത്തു പോകുന്നതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ അടുത്തകാലത്തുതന്നെ സംഗതിവശാൽ പുറത്തുപോയവരുംകൂടി അകത്തു കയറിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവർക്കു രണ്ടാമതും കയറിപോകുന്നതിനു എത്രമാത്രം ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടോ അതിലധികം ആഗ്രഹമാണു് ഉദ്യോഗമില്ലാതെ പുറത്തുനില്ക്കുന്നവർക്കു്. അവരും എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും അകത്തു കയറിയാൽകൊള്ളാമെന്നു കാത്തിരിക്കയാണു്. അതിനു സൌകര്യം കിട്ടാത്തതിനു് വളരെ വ്യസനം അവർക്കുണ്ടു്. അകത്തുകടക്കുവാൻ ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ സ്ഥലമില്ല. എല്ലായിടത്തും ആളുകൾ നിറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. തല കടത്തുവാൻപോലും സ്ഥലമില്ല. ഇനി എന്താണു വഴി എന്നു് അവർ ആലോചിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ സ്ഥലമില്ലാത്തവരുടെയിടയ്ക്കുകൂടി പുറത്തുപോയവരെ പിടിച്ചു കയറ്റിവയ്ക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. ഉദ്യോഗം കൊല്ലം ഒരാൾ സ്വപ്നംചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അയാൾക്കു് ഇരുപതു വയസ്സു തികയുന്നില്ല. ഇരുപതു വയസ്സു തികഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നെ നാലുമാ

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